Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 17.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Agriculturist.

CURRANT BUSHES.

Now is the time to cut currant slips for planting. Many cultivators recommend cutting off all *buts* below the part inserted in the ground, which prevents sprouts coming up from below, and thus making a minature *tree* of it, instead of a *bush*—which is its natural habit. The currant we have found to be liable to the depredations of a small grub, or worm, which breeds from the deposit of an egg near the roof, where it works upward into the pith, or heart of the wood, for a foot or two, and then emerges cut—probably then taking the moth, or winged formation, and leaving the wood altogether.—At the point or escape the wood is cut partially off, and usually breaks, when in the tree, or single stem form, and, of course destroys the plant. Aside from this, the weight of the head compels the staking of the plant, and a close pruning, to answer any good purpose in bearing fruit. On the contrary, planting the slip with buds below the ground, although suckers will grow up, if properly pruned and attended to, the fruit is equally good, and the shrub grows large, and last many years. We decidedly prefer the *natural* way of growing it.

In planting currants, we object to the common way of staking them thickly under fences, walls, and such like, and prefer to grow them out in open ground, quite six feet apart, and giving them full and free cultivation, which induces a full crop of well grown, well ripened, and excellent fruit; while on the fence method, the fruit is small, liable to choked by weeds, grass, and other foul stuff, and furnishing a harbor to all sorts of garden vermin.

As to the varieties, although the nurseryman advertise, and praise a number of new sorts, the old Red, and White Dutch are altogether the best for household purposes, and by far the best bearers that we have tried. With good cultivation they grow large, with full clusters, and perfect berries. Everybody who has garden room ought to grow currants in abundance.—They are good, when green, for tarts, and pies, and when fully ripe, well sugared, are a delicious appendant to the tea-table—healthful and nutritious, besides making a capital jelly. The black English currant is excellent for jelly, which is a most grateful drink, diluted in water, for febrile diseases.

HORSE RADISH.—Most people appear to think that a thing which will 'grow any where,' with neglect, or by accident, is not worth cultivation, though ever so useful, or be they ever so fond of it. Thus it is that the horse-radish—though one of the most highly prized Spring condiments—receives little or no attention, and is usually found in most gardens to be seen in the vicinity of a sink-spout, at the end of a drain, under the fence, in a shady, worthless corner of the garden, or other neglected places, out of sight and mind—only when it is wanted in early Spring for the table. Then a few meagre, stringy, forlorn, little, pithy, or hollow roots are dug up, the tops cut off and thrown away, and the plants 'not worth digging' are left in the ground, neglected and unthought of, until another Spring revives the appetite for a repeated digging of the esculent. Such is the usual 'cultivation' which the abused horse-radish gets at the hands of its benefactors!

Now, horse-radish is as much better for good culture as any other plant; and it is so little trouble, that we will narrate our own method of treating it for many years past, by which *we know* that the article is improved, at least a hundred per cent in value and flavor. We plant in a row, or rows, as we would currant bushes, taking a place in the garden, where we do not wish to plow or dig across it, and where it can stand permanently. We then strike out a place, not under a fence, unless it be on the easterly or southerly side of it; nor under the shade of trees—but right out in the warm, open, exposed part of the garden, where the sun, rain and air can hit it fairly, as if it were a beet or onion bed. Staked out, we then throw on to it, a heavy coat of strong, fat, barn-yard dung, spread even over it. We then plow or spade it in, deep as we can, and pulverize the ground thoroughly. Then, with, crow-bar, or iron-shod hole puncher (dibble)—which every gardener should have about him—we sink a line of holes in the ground, a foot or eighteen inches deep. When that is done we fill them up with the finest of the soil, well mixed up with manure, to within six inches of the surface. Then we take the green tops of the plant, with about an inch of the root attached—if the tops be large, they may be split with a knife into three or four parts, or if whole, no matter how small—and drop them into the hole, one root in each—top up, of course—and cover them in with the soil. The bed is thus complete, and ready for growing. Keep them clean by the hoe, like any other crop. The next Spring you can dig from the thriftiest, and best grown plants, all you want for family use, still putting back the top, as when first planted, if you take it all out. If you leave a root or two in the place from which you take it, that will furnish increasing roots for the next year.

If you grow for market, let them stand till two years old, as they will be larger, and then you can dig and plant at pleasure.—*Ib.*

A WORD FOR THE GRAPE VINE.—If our readers followed the advice given in the *Agriculturist*, last Fall, they laid their grape vines on the ground, at the approach of Winter, and covered them with a little coarse litter or a few cedar boughs. And having done so, they will now have the satisfaction to find their vines unharmed by frost, and in full vigor and health, ready for their Spring work. But just here, let us give another word of counsel. *Don't take up your vines too soon!* By lying on the ground, especially if under the shelter of a high and tight fence, the buds will begin to start much earlier than if tied up to the trellis, and exposed to cold winds and freezing nights. If raised from the ground too soon, those tender buds will be in danger of blasting. Our advice is, therefore, that you gradually remove their Winter protection early in this month, but keep the vines on the ground until cold weather has actually passed away. Then lift the canes carefully, taking pains not to break off any of the tender buds, and tie them securely to the bars or wires of the trellis. In this way—as we know from experience—you will be quite sure of an abundant and early crop of grapes.—*Ib.*

From the New York Tribune.

THOMAS HART BENTON.

In the death of Mr. Benton, the country loses one of its marked public characters. He was a man of great force, but that force was of a personal rather than of an intellectual nature. An intense individuality characterized all that he said and did. His frame was large, his health robust, his nature burly. He was truculent, energetic, intrepid, willful and indomitable. He always wore a resolute and determined air, and, simply viewed as an animal, possessed a very commanding aspect. He strode into public life with these qualities all prominent and bristling. Whenever he shone, he shone in the exhibition of them. His intellectual powers always appeared as subsidiary; they never took the lead, never appeared to be the propelling force in any of the marked epochs of his life. The leading points of his career were his land reform measure, his opposition to the old United States Bank, his expunging resolution, his war on Mr. Calhoun after his disappointment in the succession to the Presidency, and his hostility to the Compromise measures of 1850. In all these contests, at least in all but that for the reform of the land system, he bore himself as a fighting man. He carried this so far as to allude, in one of his later Senatorial exhibitions, to a pair of pistols which he said had never been used but a funeral had followed.

Mr. Benton had been ten years in the Senate before he was known to the country as a prominent debater. The discussion on the United States Bank question brought him out fully, and was of a character to exhibit his powers to the greatest possible advantage. It was a question that touched the feelings and the private interests of individuals deeply, and roused the intensest ardor of all partisan politicians. The debates were heated and fiercely personal. A hand-to-hand political encounter overspread the country. This contest suited Benton exactly. He loved the turmoil and the war, and he rose with each successive exigency until he became, *par excellence*, the champion of Gen. Jackson's Administration, in its contest with the Bank. On one occasion, in 1830—31, he made a speech of four days. At the close of the fourth day, Mr. Calhoun sarcastically remarked that Mr. Benton had taken one day longer in his assault on the Bank than it had taken to accomplish the revolution in France.

The intellectual strength of Mr. Benton's efforts never impressed his great adversaries, Clay, Calhoun and Webster. They never regarded him as belonging to their class, intellectually. Yet they always appreciated and dreaded his great personal force. In no case did this peculiar Bentonian ability manifest itself more clearly or more offensively than in the passage of the expunging resolution. Gen. Jackson had been censured by the Senate, in a resolution drawn by Mr. Clay, for acting "in derogation of the Constitution." Mr. Benton set about to remove the censure by expunging it from the records. He has told how he accomplished this in his "Thirty Years' View." The story is fairly told and illustrates the man perfectly. The whole transaction bears the marks of a haughty, domineering and repulsive spirit. The reader, as he peruses Mr. Benton's account of it, feels the triumph to be of a coarse and vulgar character, the work of ill-temper and passion, with not a single flash of intellectual or moral elevation in the whole proceeding.

In his whole political career, Mr. Benton often showed himself a fierce and malignant, but never, we think, a generous adversary. It is said that, on his death-bed, he has done full justice to Mr. Clay, in finishing his abridgment of the debates of 1850, and it is pleasant to hear it. We do not doubt that his temper was mollified in his later years, as he found himself rapidly approaching the termination of his life. In that debate, he came directly in collision with Mr. Clay, and was the only man, indeed, who offered, or was able to offer, anything like real, practical resistance to the impetuous and overbearing march of that great parliamentary leader. In the great debate of 1850, in the Senate, Mr. Clay crushed at will all effective opposition but that of Mr. Benton. On that occasion, Mr. Benton did not, however, furnish the brains of the debate any more than on previous occasions. Mr. Seward, and others of the opposition, had done that much more strikingly. Both in parliamentary tactics, in the exhibition of personal intrepidity, and in individuality and manner—which in every legislative contest are important elements—Mr. Benton rose superior to every ally. His temper was roused, and he hurled wrath and defiance at his enemies. On a question of parliamentary law, he came in immediate conflict with Mr. Clay, who had the majority of the Senate with him and was determined to carry his point.—Mr. Benton met him with equal resolution, and with a bull dog ferocity that caused his antagonist to recede and yield the point from considerations of expediency. Mr. Benton was allowed his way, after hours of violent struggle and a night's deliberation of the majority. It was, to a very great extent, a triumph of his fighting qualities. Foote of Mississippi entered very largely into that debate, and persisted in dogging and attacking Benton. Benton, at last, bade him stop; he would bear no more of his insults. Foote continued in the same strain. Benton rose from his seat, and strode directly toward Foote, as if to throttle him on the spot. Foote fled, and Benton was checked; but Foote never uttered the name of Benton afterward in the Senate. On another occasion Mr. Benton laid himself out to attack Mr. Calhoun. He did it with ability, but his bad blood, his ill-temper, his violence of manner, and gross personalities, were the predominant characteristics of the attack. There was no pleasure to be derived from it merely as an intellectual demonstration. On the contrary, it only impressed the hearer as repulsive and disgusting.

In all these examples, we see where Mr. Benton's power lay as a parliamentarian, a debater, and a man. He never carried his point by winning or convincing, or by pure mental effort. He never reached his objects or accomplished his successes by mere force of oratory or intellect. He never impressed his audience or the public by sheer strength of mind. It was his intense individuality and animal force, acting upon an intellect of common scope and character, that gave him all his triumphs. His industry was great, and his memory remarkable. He never rose to the consideration of scientific principles, and perhaps never even to the commoner field of philosophic generalization. For himself, he claimed to be a man of "measures," rather than of principles or ideas. We should further qualify this this claim, by saying he was chiefly a man of "facts." His ideas of currency and the 'gold' reform, which occupied him for many years, were very crude; and so far as we know, were never improved by after-study or reflection.—They found expression in the existing Sub-Treasury system. Another favorite measure of his was a road to the Pacific, across the Continent. His services in establishing the pre-emption system in the disposition of the public lands, were conspicuous, and their results have been eminently beneficent, but we think the record of his principal "measures" must stop here.

Mr. Benton's mental activity being confined to an inferior plane of action, however busy and industrious, however constant and indomitable he might be, the very nature of his efforts prevented him from accomplishing much intellectually. We look in vain in the writings or speeches of such a man for any of the electric influences and inspirations which minds of a nobler mould often unconsciously impart. He never spoke the word which touched the nation's heart. He himself thought he would make a good military commander, and perhaps he was right. Of his personal peculiarities, his egotism was the most striking. It was a source of entertainment to his visitors, his own apparent unconsciousness of this peculiarity, or his sublime conviction of its pre-eminent propriety in his own case, giving a zest to its oftentimes extravagant manifestations.

Of his private life and domestic relations it gives us pleasure to speak in language of unqualified admiration. He was a devoted husband, and his fond and considerate attentions to an invalid wife in her declining years offered a spectacle honorable to humanity. He was the preceptor of his children, whom he taught with the same industry and assiduity that he always manifested in whatever he undertook. They were Bentonian in their ways, however, and did not all please him in the choice of their mates; but we believe they all, at last, had his entire approbation, the most repugnant of the matches to the paternal care, we believe, being the marriage of his daughter Ann to the late Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Benton's moral character as a public man is also deserving of very high praise. In his public acts, we believe, he always followed the dictates of an honest purpose. He did not legislate for popularity, nor for pay, nor for any individual advantage in any way. He advocated and opposed public measures on the ground of what he considered to be their merits. His judgments may have been clouded by passion or partisan feeling, as, no doubt, at times they were, but we believe he was always true to his convictions. Of venality and corruption in legislation he had an instinctive abhorance, and during the thirty years of his Senatorial life, we do not think the perfect integrity of his votes on all subjects, whether of a public or private character, was ever impugned. In this respect his example is worthy of attention of all rising men, who, in this budding era of corruption, are likely to be tested by severer temptations that the statesmen of the past. Whatever else is unattainable in reputation to a legislator, the proud distinction of integrity is beyond no man's reach, and it is a virtue that is not likely to lose any of its luster by being too common.

BASHFUL MEN.

We never yet saw a genuine bashful man that was not the soul of honor. Though such may blush and stammer, and shrug their shoulders awkwardly, unable to throw forth with ease the thought that they would express, yet commend them to us for friends.

There are fine touches in their characters that time will mellow and bring out; perceptions as delicate as the faintest tint is to the unfolded rose, and their thoughts are none the less refined and beautiful that they do not flow with the impetuosity of the shallow streamlet.

We are astonished that such men are not appreciated: that ladies with really good hearts and cultivated intellects, will reward the gallant Sir. Mustachio Brainless with smiles and attention, because he can fold a shawl gracefully, and bandy compliments with Parisian elegance, while they will not condescend to look upon the worthier man who feels for them a reverence so great that his every mute glance is worship.

He who is bashful in the presence of ladies is their defender when the loose tongue of the [illegible] boasts of conquests, or dares to talk glibly of failings that exist in his imagination alone; his cheeks will flush with resentment, his eyes flash with anger, to hear the name of woman coupled with a coarse oath; and he who would die to defend them, is least honored by the majority of our sex.

Who ever heard of a bashful libertine? The anomaly was never seen. Ease and elegance are his requisites; upon his lips sit flattery, ready to play court alike to blue eyes and black; he is never nonplussed, he never blushes. For a glance he is in raptures for a word he would professedly lay down his life. Yet it is he who fills our vile city dens with wrecks of purity, it is he who profanes the holy name of mother, desolates the shrine where domestic happiness is throned, ruins the heart that trusts in him, pollutes the very air he breathes, and all under the mask of a polished gentleman.

Ladies, a word in your ear; have you lovers, and would you possess a worthy husband? Choose him whose delicacy of deportment, whose sense of your worth leads him to stand aloof, while others crowd around you. If he blushes, stammers even at your approach, consider them as so many signs of his exalted opinion of your sex. If he is retiring and modest, let not a thousand fortunes weigh him down in the balance, for depend upon it, with him your life will be happier with poverty, than many another surrounded by the splendor of palaces.—*Mrs. Mary A. Dennison.*

EVIL SPEAKING.

The following anecdote is related of the late J. J. Gurney, by one, who as a child, was often one of his family circle:

One night—I remember it well—I received a severe lesson on the sin of evil speaking.—Severe I thought it then, and my heart rose in chiding anger against him who gave it; but I had not lived long enough in this world to know how much mischief a child's thoughtless talk may do, and how often it happens that talkers run off the straight line of truth. S. did not stand very high in my esteeme, and I was about to speak further of her failings of temper. In a few moments my eye caught a look of such calm and steady displeasure, that I stopped short. There was no mistaking the meaning of that dark, speaking eye. It brought the color to my face, and confusion and shame to my heart. I was silent for a few moments, when Joseph John Gurney asked very gravely,

"Dost thou know any good thing to tell us of her?"

I did not answer; and the question was more seriously asked—

"O yes; I know some good things, but—"

"Would it not have been better, then, to relate those good things, than to have told us that which would lower her in our esteem?—Since there is good to relate, would it not be kinder to be silent on the evil? 'Charity rejoiceth not in iniquity,' thou knowest."

☞There is a world where storms never intrude—a haven of safety against the tempests of life—a little world of enjoyment and love, of innocence and tranquility. Suspicions are not there, nor the venom of slander. When a man entereth it he forgets his sorrows and cares, and disappointments; he opens his heart to confidence and pleasures, not mingled with remorse. This world is the home of a virtuous and amiable mother.

☞An exchange tells a story of a negro boy who fell into a hogshead of molasses, and wonders if they licked him, when they took him out.

FOLLOWING A SHARK.

SOME time ago, a gentleman and one of his servants, a stalwart negro, went fishing for rock on the Bay shore, about ten miles from this city. They cast their hooks and lines and waited for a bite. The big darkey, after wading out some feet from the shore, tied the line around his body. His master told him there was danger in doing so; but the sable fisherman suspected no difficulty or accident. Soon an old shark, a real old sea-dog, came along and swallowed the bait with a good relish, and Sambo held the line with a firm grasp. The powerful fish, however, drew him gradually out in deep water, when finding that he was in danger of being carried out to sea, in order to cut the line he made a desperate grab at his knife, which was fastened to his head half shut, a portion of his hair being between the blade and the handle, but it was too late. The hungry monster of the deep, by a rapid movement slackened the line and dashed furiously out from the shore, followed by the darkey, who alternately disappeared beneath the waves and rose to the surface, grabbing at his knife as he rushed along with almost lightning speed in the wake of the shark. He was seen at the distance of nearly a mile, as he occasionally rose to the surface, but soon disappeared entirely far beyond the reach of assistance, and a victim of his own hazardous daring and imprudent temerity.—*Southern Argus.*

CURIOSITIES.—A plate of butter from the cream of a joke.

A hair from a cabbage head.

A small quantity of tar supposed to have been left where the Israelites pitched their tents.

An original brush used in painting the signs of the times.

A bucket of water from all's well.

Soap with which a man was washed overboard.

The pencils with which Britania ruled the wave.

A portion of the yeast used in raising the wind.

A dime from the moon when she gave change for the last quarter.

The saucer belonging to the cup of sorrow.

A fence made from the railing of a scolding wife.

The chair in which the sun set.

A buckle to fasten a laughing stock.

Eggs from a nest of thieves.

Hinges and locks from the trunk of an elephant.

A sketch from a politician's views.

The jewel extracted from an editors consistency.

CHARLES LAMB'S WARNING.

Charles Lamb, a genius and a drunkard, tells sad experience as a warning to men, in the following language.

"The waters have gone over me. But out of the black depths could I be heard, I would cry to all those who have but set a foot in the perilous flood. Could the youth to whom the flavor of his first wine is delicious as the opening scenes of life, or the entering upon newly discovered paradise, look into my desolation and be made understand what a dreary thing it is when a man shall feel himself going down a precipice with open eyes and a passive will—to see his destruction and have no power to stop it, and yet was not able to forget a time when it was otherwise; bear about the piteous spectacle of his own ruin; could he see my feverish eye, feverished after last night's drinking, and feverishly looking for to night's repetition of the folly; could he but feel the body of death out of which I cry hourly to be delivered—it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temptation!"

Winchell, the clown, accidentally jostled an Irishman one day in a public room, when Paddy remarked:

'You are no gentleman.'

'I know that,' said Winchell, 'but I don't see how such a fool as you came to know it.'

'But,' says Paddy, 'every one says so.'

'Of course, you heard some one say so, or you would not have known it.'

Paddy sloped.

☞All mankind are happier for having been happy; so that if you can make them happy now, you may make them happy for many years hence by the memory of it.

Very funny stories are told of the process of serving a call of the U. S. Senate, an hour or two after midnight, on Senators who had gone home and to bed. The Sergeant-at-Arms, accompanied by carriages, rode around the city and collected the deserters, peaceably if he could, but forcibly if he must. Sam. Houston was captured at the Kirkwood House, taken from his bed and carried growling to the Capitol. When called upon for an excuse for his absence, he gravely requested the Senate to inform him what excuse it had to offer for the outrage it had committed upon his personal rights, by dragging him from his bed at that untimely hour. He protested that he would not be pacified until the Senate apologised to him. Senator Clay, of Ala., kept his doors locked, and defied the Sergeant-at-Arms. Generally, however, the absentees surrendered themselves with a good grace, and a quorum was obtained at 4 o,clock in the morning.

☞The distillery of Mitchel & Molby, lately erected at St. Joseph, Missouri, is probably the most extensive in the world. The machinery is immense, comprising two engines, one of eighty and one of forty-horse power, three boilers; four feet in diameter, twenty-six feet long, and four flues in each; two fly-wheels, one twenty feet in diameter, weighing eight thousand pounds, and one sixteen feet in diameter, weighing six thousand pounds. It consumes one thousand two hundred bushels of grain per day, and turns out one hundred barlels of whiskey. It can shell four thousand bushels of corn in ten hours. The worm is six hundred and fifty feet in length, seven inches in diameter at the base, and three at the mouth; the tub in which it is contained is twenty-four feet high and twelve in diameter; the still is twenty-eight feet high twelve in diameter; and there are eleven beer-tubs that contain eleven thousand gallons each.

The N. O. Picayune of the 30th ultimo says that a singular funeral trainpassed up Drayades street on the day previous, on its way to one of the 4th district cemeteries. One woman, poor and lonely—perchance a mother—bore on her head a little coffin containing the body of a child of about five summers, and the sad procession which accompanied her consisted of three woman meanly clad, followed by three men. Never before were our eyes witness of such a funeral train. That the bearer of the little corpse was the chief mourner could not be doubted, and yet it must have been her fancy to thus convey the departed one to its silent rest, for we can scarcely imagine that the men who joined in the procession failed to tender their services as bearers of the body.

A WARNING,—The Louisville Democrat of Friday says:

Colonel Robert Alexander died on the 20th inst., at the City Farm, the effect of dissipation. He was a white-headed old man of seventy-six years, whose title was well and honorably earned, having served under General Harrison, and having been present and taking an active part in the battle of Tippecanoe, at which time he receivd one wound in the hand. He belongs to a respectable and wealthy family in Paris, Ky., but neither his respectability in other days, respectability of his friends nor his country in the North-western struggle, could save him from the destroyer. He died, an object of pity, in the Work-house.

☞A fashionable lady in Buffalo is going to have a house built soon on one of the best sites in town. Everything about it is to be sublimated and splendiferous. There is to be a Porto Rico in front, a pizarro in the rear, and a lemonade all around it. The water is to come in at the side of the house in an anecdote, the lawn in front is to be degraded, and some large fresh trees are to be supplanted into the Erie in the rear. This is the same lady who told Gov. Clinton how remarkably stormy it is apt to be when the sun is passing the 'Penobscot.'

☞Near the village of Lockport, a rich farmer some years ago, adopted a bright eyed little orphan as a companion for his only daughter. The protege was treated with kindness by her new parent. As time passed on, a remarkable resemblance began to make its appearance between the two children, till now, both being eighteen years of age, they are so similar in size habit and expression of countenance that it is almost impossible to distinguish them apart!

A very fat man, for the purpose of quizzing Dr. ——, of N——, asked him to prescribe for his complaint, which he declared was sleeping with his mouth open.

"Sir," said the doctor, "your disease is incurable. Your skin is too short, so that, when you shut your eyes your mouth opens."

At one of the Parisian schools, it was a rare occurrence for the students to have fresh bread for breakfast. One morning, smoking rolls were placed upon the table. 'Hold,' cried one of the students, as the waiter was cleaning the table, 'leave the remainder of those rolls until to-morrow. We want fresh rolls to-morrow, too.'

What a melancholy spectacle it is to see a young man wandering through the streets of a strange city, alone in the crowds, solitary in the multitudes, meeting no extended hand, no smile of welcome, destitute of money and friends and—with corns and tight boots on his feet.

WHY are lawyers like a lazy man in bed in the morning?

Ans.—Because they lie first on one side, and then turn over and lie on the other.

Almost every man wastes part of his life in attempts to display qualities which he does not possess, and to gain applause which he cannot keep.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, April 23. 1858

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

POLITICAL MEETING.

There will be a mass meeting of all those opposed to the present National Administration, and the iniquitous attempt to force upon Kansas the pro slavery Lecompton Constitution against the clearly ascertained will of the majority of her citizens,—at the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday evening of May Court, (May 4.)

Delegates will be chosen to represent our Representative and Senatorial Districts in the approaching State Convention, and several able speakers will be present to address the meeting.

The *Gazette*, last week, introduces a letter, with a long editorial preface, from Senator Hammond, the leader of the Locofoco party in the South, in which he attempts to explain the terms, "mud-sills," "white slaves," &c. which he recently applied to the free white laborers of the North. That paper defends him, and in this very letter he reiterates that the white laborers of the North are "*slaves*." We have not room to notice this letter and speech this week, but will give it attention in our next number, but in the meantime we call on the *Gazette* to publish this speech, containing the principles of the Democratic party, which it so earnestly lauds.

WE WANT MONEY!—During the past winter we sent out a great many accounts, but as yet have scarcely received enough in that time to live on, and consequently were not able to pay some two or three hundred dollars which we should, on the 1st of April. The approaching Court will afford many of our friends an opportunity of paying us, and to those who do not intend to come to town, they can send all, or part of what is due us, by their neighbors who are coming.

A DIRTY DOUGH FACE.—Beef Bigler, last week stated in the Senate, that he desired to see Kansas come into the Union as a Slave State!—*Bedford Inquirer.*

A dirty lie, which no one but a dirty blackguard would have been guilty of giving utterance to.—*Hollidaysburg Standard*

In his speech, Bigler, who is one of the most contemptible dough-faces and lick-spittles of the South, in Congress, and who so shamefully misrepresents the sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania, made use of these exact words, that, he "*had hoped to see the fraternal sight of two States* (Minnesota and Kansas) *one a* SLAVE STATE *and the other a free State, come into the Union together.*"

Now, "dirty" "*hog-traugh*," who tells the "dirty lie?"

NEW FIRM.

Messrs. Oster, Manspeaker, & Carn, have opened out in the room formerly occupied by Rupp & Oster, and lately by Maj. Rupp, a large and extensive assortment of New Goods, consisting of all kinds of wear for ladies, gents, and children. They have one of the largest stocks of groceries, queensware and hardware ever brought to Bedford. Their room has been beautifully refitted and now makes one of the handsomest in town. See their advertisement in another column.

PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.—We have received this Detector for the 15th of April inst. This number contains the list of *thirty-seven* new counterfeit bank notes since the last issue. We have no hesitation in saying that this is the best work of the kind now published, and we advise all our business men to take it. The semi-monthly is $2 and the monthly $1 per annum.

MORE NEW GOODS!

Maj. Rupp has just received an extensive assortment of every kind of goods, generally kept in a country store. He respectfully asks the public to give him a call and examine for themselves. He has removed his store to Anderson's new building, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he has the finest room in town.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

The House of Representatives at Washington, by the casting vote of the Speaker agreed upon a Committee of Conference on Wednesday of last week. The Committee has several times met the Senate Committee, and it is said cannot agree. It is thought no plan will be agreed upon which will not allow the people of Kansas a right to vote upon the Coustitution.

REMOVAL!

MORE NEW GOODS, LADIES!—Mrs. Peugh, has removed her store to Anderson's new building, East corner, where she has just received and opened out one of the largest and most superior assortments of Ladies Fancy Goods, ever seen in this place. Call and see her stock.

NEW GOODS!—Messrs. J. & J. M. Shoemaker, advertise in to-day's paper, their new Spring and Summer Goods. They have an assortment that cannot fail to please the community. Call and see their stock, at the old Colonnade Store and Post office.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday. The bill for the sale of the State Canals, the liquor bill, and appropriation bill have all passed.—The fate of the bill to legislate Judge Wilmot out of office, it is thought will pass the Senate, its result in the House is uncertain, but we presume it will pass. This is an act of the greatest injustice ever attempted in the State.

The weather has been wet and disagreeable for several weeks past, and at the time of writing, without any prospect of soon clearing off. Farmers, in consequence are are considerably behind in their spring work.

An ACT to Incorporate the Bedford Railroad Company.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same:* That Job Mann, E. L. Anderson, Nicholas Lyons, W. T. Daugherty, John Cessna, O. E. Shannon, S. L. Russell, Daniel Washabaugh, Samuel Davis, V. Steckman, John Hafer, Josiah D. Shuck, F. C. Reamer, Wm. Hartley, W. H. Watson, John Alsip, Isaac Mengle, Alexander King, F. Jordan, John Mower, Samuel H. Tate, Joseph W. Tate, W. P. Schell, B. F. Meyers, J. H. Rush, David Over, David Patterson, Joseph Sellers, George Smith, Wm. Chenowith, Samuel Defibaugh, Charles Smith, Asa Silver, John Watson, Charles Colfelt, David Mortimore, Henry Roke, John G. Hardley, George Smouse, Wm. States, M. M. Peebles, Jacob Barndollar, James M. Barndollar, Thomas H. Murray, Daniel Sams, John Nycum, David A. T. Black, George Megraw, J. C. Everhart, Thomas King, James Piper, George Wishart, John Lutz, Charles Spickey, George W. Gump, Wm. Todd, John Sill, Samuel S. Stuckey, Joseph Mortimere, John M'Vicker, Isaac Clark, Josiah Miller, Cornelius Devore, J. M. Buchanan, John Miller, George Elder, A. B. Bunn, A. J. Snively, John S. Schell, Emanuel Statler, John S. Statler, James Burns, John Clark, Charles Colvin, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to open books, receive subscriptions of stock and organize a company by the name, style and title of the Bedford Railroad Company, with all the powers and subject to all the duties, restrictions and regulations prescribed by an act of assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act regulating railroad companies," approved the nineteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the several supplements thereto, so far as the same are not altered and supplied by the provisions of this act, *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for any of these Commissioners named in this section, immediately after the passage of this act, to open books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company, and said subscriptions shall be made payable to the Treasurer of said Company, in twelve monthly instalments, the first thereof to be paid within thirty days after letters patent shall have been issued by the Governor. *And provided further* that it shall be lawful for any railroad company whose road is located, or which may hereafter be located in the counties of Bedford, Somerset or Huntingdon, to subscribe to the capital stock of said Company, to any amount not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. That the capital stock of said company shall consist of five thousand shares of fifty dollars each, *Provided*, That the said company may from time to time by a vote of the stockholders at a meeting called for that purpose, increase the capital stock, if it shall be deemed necessary, to an amount sufficient to carry out the true intent and meaning of this act, of which meeting two weeks' notice shall first be given in a paper published in Bedford, stating the object of such meeting, and for the purpose of completing and equipping the said railroad, the said company shall have the power of issuing from time to time, bonds in the corporate name and under the common seal of said company, with coupons attached to the same, payable at such time, on such terms and at such rate of interest, not exceeding seven per centum per annum, as they may deem expedient, said bonds shall not exceed in the whole the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and it shall be lawful for the said company to secure the payment of said bonds and coupons to execute a mortgage on all, or any part of, the real property of said company, and if the mortgage shall so stipulate, the president and directors of said company and their agents may continue in possession and management of the said property so mortgaged, without prejudice to the security of said mortgage, and the said bonds may with the consent of the holders thereof and the directors of said railroad company, be converted into the capital stock of said company at par; *Provided*, That no such bond shall be issued for a less denomination than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. That the Governor shall issue letters patent to said company whenever three thousand shares shall have been subscribed to the capital stock thereof, and all subscriptions made to the capital stock of said company, shall be valid, notwithstanding the party making the same, shall not at the time thereof, pay five dollars on each and every share subscribed.

SEC. 4. That the said company shall have the right to build and construct a railroad from some point, at, or near, the borough of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, with single or double track, to connect with any other railroad, or railroads, now constructed, or which may be hereafter constructed, in said county, or adjoining counties, leading to Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

SEC. 5. That whenever any section, or sections, of five miles, or more, of said railroad shall be completed, the said company may use, occupy and enjoy the same as fully and in the same manner as if the whole of said road were completed.

SEC. 6. That the said company are hereby authorized to take, receive and hold such real estate in fee simple, in payment of subscriptions to the stock of said company, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the said company, and the individual offering the same, and the said company may transfer by deed or otherwise, the title, or titles, to such real estate or any part thereof, as may be agreed upon between the company and the contractors for the purpose of defraying the cost of constructing and equipping said road, and if not so disposed of, the said company shall sell the said real estate for the use of said company within ten years from the commencement of said road.

SEC. 7. That if said company shall not commence the construction of said road within five years from the passage of this act, and complete the same within fifteen years from the organization of the company, this act shall be null and void.

(Signed) A. BROWER LONGAKER,
Speaker of the House of Rep's.
WM. H. WELSH,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, March 19th, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight.

WM. F. PACKER.

Mr. Reilly's Defence of the Lecompton Constitution examined.

We have received and read the full report of Mr. Reilly's speech on the Admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.—It was revised by himself, and is doubtless the defence upon which he relies for justification in supporting the bill alluded to. The speech is nothing but a technical argument in favor of the legality of the proceedings attending the formation of the Constitution. He looks at the subject through a lawyer's spectacle—not through a statesman's. He wastes words about precedents and presumptions and authority. He rises not above this low level. He takes no expanded view of all the facts and circumstances. On the contrary he excludes from all reference every-thing not harmonizing with his hard, lifeless, professional and contracted conception of the case.

Mr. Reilly opens by declaring that he had hoped some honorable compromise would have been agreed upon, to satisfy all parties; and that therefore he has hitherto refrained from a public expression of his views on this question. His hope of a compromise involves a confession that there was something wrong about the Lecompton Constitution. For if it were all right, why compromise? Yet he now pretends that he considers every thing about it regular and legal and fair. Further deliberation we suppose, has cleared away the obscurites which intercepted his vision!

He had repeatedly denounced the Lecompton Constitution on the streets in Chambersburg, and said that "as an honest man, he could not support it." He now gives it his hearty support, both by vote and speech?

He proceeds, after sundry preliminary observations confessing his difficulties and apologizing for his slowness in determining to support this Great Iniquity, to inquire *first* whether the Legislature which called the Constitutional Convention was a legally elected body; *second*, whether the Convention was a legally-elected body, *third* whether the Convention was bound, by law, precedent or otherwise, to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection; and *fourth*, whether if Kansas be admitted under the Constitution, the people can better amend or abolish the instrument in any other manner, or at any other time, than that prescribed in the Constitution?

He believes that the Legislature were legally elected, notwithstanding the election frauds, the invasion of Missourians on election-day, and all the other irregularities *proved* to have been practised—the proof having been furnished to a Committee of Investigation appointed by the last Congress. No account is taken of these facts, as though fraud did not taint the whole transaction. Mr. Reilly would not argue in this way if he had been defeated for Congress by like practices. Then he would have held that the election was illegal, and that his opponent should be ousted from office. When frauds count *for* Mr. Reilly's side, they are very innocent to-play—when *against*, they become very indignant.

He mantains that the Convention was a legally-elected body, although summoned into existence by a fraudulently-chosen legislature, who had no power to call the convention and to whom the last Congress expressly refused to delegate such a power, and although the people of many Counties had no opportunity, owing to the peculiarities of the law made to suit the case, to be represented in the body.

He holds that the Convention was not bound to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people. He says he would have preferred they should have done so. But he had no control over it; the Convention had absolute control, and he is obliged to be content with their action. He says that the people of Kansas, it is fair to argue, were opposed to the submission because the Legislature made no such provision in the law calling the Convention, and representatives are presumed to carry out the views of their constituents. This is a specimen of the pettifogging of the entire speech. By means of fraudulent votes in the border counties, in a new Territory where elections are not surrounded with the safeguards erected in the older States a minority party gain ascendency in the Legislature.—They knew their numerical weakness. They seek to neutralize it by shrewd legal provisions intended to protect themselves and keep power from the majority. One of these provisions is, to prevent a direct vote of the people being taken on their constitution. Mr. Reilly infers from these facts that the people did not wish to vote on the Constitution and he therefore sustains the minority party in their conduct!—Was ever such imbecility uttered in a Legislative body? Did ever such transparently dishonest special pleading proceed from scoundrel lawyer feed to make the worse appear the better reason!

He says further that many Constitutions have been framed without submission, therefore this is valid without. In ordinary cases there is no contest about the fashions of Constitutions, for all are moulded after one fashion.—Where the people are unanimous in favor, and this is known, a submission of the Constitution may be dispensed with. But where there is a doubt on this point, and particularly where, as in Kansas, a large portion of the people were known to be opposed to the Slave and other features of the Lecompton Constitution, there was the greatest reason for submitting the instrument to the people that they might pass upon it. Suppose our State Constitution was to be attested so as to incorporate a party dogma into it. Suppose it were changed by a Convention so as to restrict from the right of suffrage all Roman Catholics and all Foreigners, or to confer the right to vote upon all Foreigners immediately upon landing in our limits, or to establish a modified or absolute condition of Slavery; and suppose a party pledged to either of these changes, had obtained a majority in the Convention, had adopted these features or either of them, and had then refused to submit the instrument to a vote of the people, who could defend this conduct? Would it avail to point to the act calling the Convention and say that body could do as they pleased? Would it avail to say that the practice of the States had ruled on this point, and that it was competent for the Convention to submit or not, as they saw proper? Would any of these pleas suffice to justify the attempt to take a snap-judgment upon the people? No; every man's common sense would see through the sophistry—would brush away the cobwebs, and every man's honesty would denounce the unfairness of the trick. For just such an outrage Mr. Reilly makes just such apologies, and the whole Buchanan party respond "Amen" to his miserable twaddle.

Mr. Reilly proceeds to argue that if Kansas be admitted under Lecompton, the people can alter their Constitution, as and when they please. This opinion is in conflict with the well known rule of judicial interpretation, that where the law points out one mode of action, it excludes all others. The Lecompton Constitution provides no mode of amendment before 1864; and in the very debate in which Mr. Reilly's speech was made, Slave holders maintained that the Constitution could not be amended except as provided by itself. Mr. Reilly says that several States have amended their Constitutions at a different time and in a different manner from that pointed out, and therefore the people of Kansas can. In the cases referred to, the changes have not been resisted by a large body of the people. Hence they have been acquiesced in. But suppose the point had been controverted, or the question had been taken before the State Court, and they had decided the whole movement irregular and unconstitutional what then? In the case of Rhode Island, years ago, this occurred, and the consequence was, there was a resort to arms, and the intervention of the U. S. Government to preserve the peace and sustain the regular authorities. Does Mr. Reilly wish this scene repeated, and all the consequences such a difficulty would involve? He pretends to be a peace man, yet is pursuing the course most likely to precipitate the direst of calamities. If an attempt were made to change the Lecompton Constitution, there is no doubt that the friends of the instrument as it is, would resist it. There is little doubt that the Judges, all of whom belong to the same party, would decide that the Constitution could be amended only as pointed out within itself.—The consequence would be that the majority of the people—who it is admitted are opposed to the Constitution—would be compelled to accomplish this purpose, if at all by revolution, and probable bloodshed. Mr. Reilly sees nothing to apprehend in such a contest. He would so bind the majority that they can only frame their institutions, to suit themselves after a severe, protracted and probably bloody contest. Yet Mr. Reilly professes to be an honest man, a lover of his country, an opposer of outrage, and a respecter of the will of the people!

Mr. Reilly probably has satisfied himself of the correctness of his cause. We hope he is not doing direct violence to the better impulses of his nature. Yet we have reason to doubt the purity of his motives, when he recollect that he has often and publicly denounced the Lecompton Constitution as a fraud, and that in the earlier stages of the contest he was confidently received among those who would refuse to sanction the fraud by their support. We presume he has yielded to the blandishments of Washington Society and Washington Politics. We regret for his own and the District's sake, that he did not preserve his integrity.—*Gettysburg Star.*

"THE TUNE CHANGED."

Such is the caption of an article in the *Spirit* of the 7th inst., in which FORNEY is assailed in the usual coarse style of our neighbor, for having heretofore claimed and classified Mr. REILLY as among the *honest* opponents of the Lecompton fraud. Mr. FORNEY, as well as everybody else, had every reason to point to our Representative as one who would vote against the admission of Kansas under that swindle, because he himself had so stated his position to every body with whom he conversed on the subject. Mr. REILLY did not only, in conversation, speak against the Lecompton Constitution—Mr. Buchanan's and the Southern Fire-eater's pet measure—as a swindle and a fraud, and which he would not support, and could not, *conscientiously*, but he also stated, over and over again, that he had a Speech written out, which he purposed delivering in the House on the first favorable occasion that he could obtain the floor for the purpose, in which his views, strengthened and confirmed by the clearest evidence, would be reiterated against this infamous contrivance.

Now we find this same Mr. REILLY pushing himself forward as a champion and defender of this Lecompton Constitution, the same instrument that but a day or two before had met with his hearty condemnation! For this shameful desertion of the right, he has received and will continue to receive, as he justly merits, the emphatic condemnation not only of Mr. FORNEY, but of the well-informed and intelligent portion of his immediate constituents.

We think it is rather a left-handed compliment that the *Spirit* pays to "our talented Representative," when it says "the tune is changed." We of course presume he means Reilly's "tune" All can agree with the *Spirit*, without argument, that he has "changed his tune" from a defender of the right and of justice, to that of sustaining fraud and villainy, and no one knows this better than Mr. REILLY himself, his Lecompton speech and the *Spirit* to the contrary notwithstanding. His own *conscience* is his accuser.

In this unlooked-for, unexpected and marvelous political sumerset, Mr. REILLY, of course, has astounded friends and foes and even the most perfect amateurs in political gyrations, and, as a matter of course, has called forth animadversions from the people and from the press. FORNEY'S *Press* contained some very severe strictures upon his change of position—they were severe because just and true—to which our neighbor replies by saying, (and we presume he knows) that "Mr. REILLY is likely to gain in pocket as well as reputation by the displeasure of the *Press*." It may be, as the Spirit says that, so far as his "pocket" is concerned, he will be a considerable gainer; but as to "reputation." that is a debatable question, and the way to decide it is to place him before the *unbought, unbribed* people of the 17th Congressional District next fall as a candidate for re-election. They are the only proper arbiters to decide this question, and they will do it effectually, if not according to Mr. REILLY'S liking we anticipate at least a triumphant vindication of truth and justice.—*Repository and Transcript.*

PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.

A correspondence is published in the Richmond papers, between "A Southern Matron" and John A. Washington, Esq., the proprietor of Mount Vernon, the former announcing that that the bill before the Legislature to aid the ladies in the purchase of this property had failed to pass, and asking him to dispose of it to the Mount Vernon Association. Mr. W. consents to this arrangement, as will appear from the following reply:

MOUNT VERNON, March 10, 1858.

To "A Southern Matron."

MADAM:—Your letter of March 12th has been received, in which you inform me that the bill providing for the purchase of Mount Vernon by Virginia, has been defeated in the House of Delegates, and in the name and on behalf of the Mount Vernon Association, you renew your offer to purchase this place.

Heretofore, I have only been willing to dispose of Mount Vernon to the United States or to Virginia, as I believe that in the hands of one or the other it would be better protected and preserved than in the possession of any individual or association. The events of the past seven years, however, seem to indicate that neither Virginia, nor the United States wish to acquire the place. Under the circumstances, and believing that after the two highest powers in our country, the women of the land will be the safest—as they will certainly be the purest—guardians of a national shrine, I am willing so far to comply with your request as to await for a reasonably limited period of time the propositions you wish to make to me on behalf of the association over which you preside. And I assure you, that unless these proposals are inconsistent with what I believe to be my duties upon the occasion, I shall be inclined to give them the most favorable consideration.

With assurances of the highest respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—The Richmond Whig says:

"We are happy to announce that on the 6th instant, in the presence of the two parties, and the counsel of the Association and the proprietor of Mount Vernon, a contract was formally entered into before a notary, between John A Washington, Esq., and the Regent of the Association, for the purchase of the home and grave of Washington by the Association."

MR. REILLY'S SPEECH.—The *Spirit* of the 7th inst, gives a synopsis of Mr. REILLY'S Lecompton Speech, and of course commends it as an unanswerable production. The readers of the *Spirit* could arrive at a better judgment in the matter if it will go to the trouble to publish that other Speech—Reilly vs. Reilly—the anti-Lecompton Speech which this gentleman had already written out, but for want of an opportunity, did not deliver. If the *Spirit* has not the room for it, and Mr. Reilly will furnish us with a copy—we presume he has the manuscript yet—we will publish it. Doubtless it is the most unanswerable argument of the two.

Reilly is a perfect self-sharpener—a good deal like the Ohio Temperance Lecturer, who could lecture in favor of that question or against it, as occasion required, and was first-rate on either side. Reilly vs. Reilly, or Reilly the Self-sharpner.

Now, if "our talented Representative" was in the habit of getting a little "how-come-you-so," we might suppose that some wag, urged thereto by the Attorney General, who is fond of a joke, slipped his anti-Lecompton Speech out of his pocket and replaced it by Lecompton, and the gentleman, next morning, supposing all was right, drew the document forth, laid it upon his desk, and commenced spouting. Well, when once commenced, of course it had to go through, and thus against his own convictions and in direct opposition to his own inclination, he was made to advocate the swindle. We say this may have been the case, but do not vouch for its being so.—*Repository and Transcript.*

☞The chief reason why Mr. Reilly supports the Lecompton Constitution, he says, is because it will take the question out of Congress, and because the people of Kansas can alter the constitution at any time after admission. This now is denied by Southern supporters of the bill. They are in favor of the Constitution because it ties the hands of the people until 1864, and then requires so many conditions prior to effecting a change as to make a change almost impossible. One of these conditions is that if one-third of the voters of the State either vote against proposed amendments *or do not vote at all*, no amendment can be made.

But, as we have said, Southern supporters of the Lecompton Constitution deny that any change can be legally made in that instrument before 1864. And Mr. Green, of Missouri, in his report to the Senate from the majority of the Committee on Territories expressly denies this right, for he uses this language:

"*However grievous its provisions may prove to be, they* [the people] *cannot change it, without resorting to revolution, until* 1864."

There is no doubt, that the State Court would so decide, and the people would be compelled to live under a Constitution unacceptable to them, or to make a change by revolutionary means, such as were attempted years ago in Rhode Island. *Democrats(!)* say it is right thus to bridle the people, and keep them from governing themselves. Knaves only can hold such atrocious sentiments.—*Gettysburg Star.*

Municipal Elections.

HAGERSTOWN, April 12.—The municipal election held here to-day resulted in the election of the whole American ticket.

D. G. Mumma, American, for Mayor, recieved 80 majority, and the American council ticket received an average majority of 121. The majority for Governor Hicks in Hagerstown was 81 over Col. Groome.

ALBANY April 14.—Mr. Perry, Anti Lecompton candidate, was elected Mayor of this city yesterday by 140 majority. The City Council is almost equally divided.

ELIZABETHTOWN, April 13.—At a charter charter election held here to-day, the whole anti-Lecompton ticket was elected by 200 majority.

The two Pittsburgh Democratic papers, formerly Lecompton, are in favor of Montgomery's amendment.

THE MARKETS.

Wheat in Baltimore, 102 to 106 cts. for red 105 to 116 for ordinary to fair white, and 120 to 125 for good to prime do. Corn, white, 66 a 68 cts. yellow, 65 a 68 cts. Rye, 70 a 75 cts. Oats, 40 a 43 cts.

Philadelphia markets, about the same prices.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., by the Rev. G. C. Probst, at the residence of the bride's father, near Bloody Run, Pa., Mr. Michael F. Hartman, of Woodbury, to Miss Amelia J. Beard.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman Mr. Charles Roos to Miss Hannah Workinger, both of Woodbury Bedford Co. Pa.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. Daniel Imler to Miss Sarah Stumbaugh, both of Bedford tp.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman Mr. Henry Earnest of Bedford tp., to Mrs. Hannah Diehl of Charlesville.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Kunkleman, Mr. William Logan to Miss Mary Snowberger all of Napier tp.

DIED.

In Schellsburg, on the 13th inst., THOMAS W. B. MCFADDEN, Esq., in the 37th year of his age.

The deceased was born in Cumberland Co. Pa., but became a resident of this county about 14 years ago. As a man he was highly esteemed for his intellectual and social qualities. He loved his friends and relations dearly and was kind and urbane to all, thus winning for himself, the respect and entire confidence of all who knew him. He was first elected county Superintendent of Bedford Co. which office he declined on account of the inadequate salary. He then removed to McConnellsburg, where he was elected to the office of Prothonotary, Register and Recorder of Fulton Co. which duties he discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public.

At the expiration of his term of office, his health was so shattered as to be unable to attend to any business whatever, he then returned to Schellsburg that he might die in the midst of his relations.

As a Christian, he was a member of the German Reformed Church, though modest in his professions and unassuming in his ways, yet his piety was sincere and heart felt. He loved his Church and all her institutions. In his last sickness he was called upon to suffer much and long, all of which he bore with a perfect resignation to the will of God; frequently commending himself, his affectionate wife, and his 4 little children to Him who can sustain and comfort both the dying and the bereaved: and after a long period of suffering, feeling that his departure was now at hand, he said, "Come, come Lord," and departed in peace.

On the 15th inst., Mrs. EVE ANN PENSYL aged 23 years, 1 month and 5 days.

The subject of this notice was worthy of more than a mere passing remark. She was an excellent young woman, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her for the amiable qualities she possessed. Her remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people.

She was a member of the German Reformed Church, and a sincere Christian, always adorning her profession by a consistent example.—Her sickness, which was one of much suffering and protracted for several years, she bore with an entire submission to the will of God. "She is not dead but sleepeth."

On the 15th WESLEY, son of John Mortimore, of Snake Spring township, in the 8th year of his age.

At Pine Hill, Somerset Co., on Saturday the 10th inst., ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Lewis and Maria Turner, aged 2 years, 11 months and 22 days.

1858. NEW STORE! 1858.

NEW GOODS
FOR
Spring and Summer, 1858!

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

ANNOUNCE to their friends and the public that they are now receiving from Philadelphia and New York, and opening out in their newly fitted up room formerly, occupied by Rupp & Oster, an entirely

New and Brilliant Stock

Of desirable new style, French, British and American

DRY GOODS,

embracing a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES, comprising in part,

RICH FANCY DRESS SILKS, RICH GLOSSY BLACK SILKS, MADONA AND LAVELLA CLOTHS, ROBE AQUILLA, OR SIDE STRIPES, DE LAINE ROBES, ORGANDIE ROBES, GINGHAM ROBES, LAWN ROBES, FRENCH DUCALS, LAWNS AND GINGHAMS, WHITE AND PRINTED FRENCH BRILLIANTS, JACONETS AND LAWNS NEW SPRING STYLES DE LAINES, CHALLIES, GINGHAMS AND PRINTS, BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, JEANS, COTTONADES, &c., &c.,

Together with a choice assortment of

Fresh Family Groceries,

Queensware, Cutlery, HATS, CAPS and BONNETS,

BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS.

Having purchased our goods LOW FOR CASH, we are prepared to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. We will sell exceedingly

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED SIX MONTHS' CREDIT.

Come and see for yourselves, and be convinced whether you wish to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

☞All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, April 23, 1858.

Election of Trustees.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual election will be held for the trustees of the Bedford Hall Association, at the Odd Fellows Hall, in the Borough of Bedford, at one o'clock P. M. on Monday the third day of May next.

By order of the Trustees
FR. JORDAN, *Sec'y.*

April 23, 1858.—3.

A Horse for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his fine racking horse, Ben—not sold for any fault.

A. M. BIVANS,
Orleans, Alleghany County M. D.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

☞The old king of Delhi is to be sent to a a small group of islands in the Bay of Bengal, andamans--chained like the great Napoleon to a rock in the ocean.

A man named Lee, charged with abducting slaves, has been convicted at Norfolk, Va., on four indictments, and sentenced to receive fifty stripes publicly laid on, at the rate of five a day, and to be confined in the Penitentiary for twenty-five years.

FLOOD AT SANDUSKY.—The water is still high at Sandusky, Ohio, and has damaged the docks and lumber yards to a considerable extent. The pier of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company is damaged, and a mile of the track swept away.

The Viceroy of Egypt has just employed Major Minnie, of the French army, at a salary of $10,000 a year, to go to Egypt to instruct the soldiers in the use of the Minnie gun, and to aid in its construction.

Col Colt is said to have made a contract with the War Department for one hundred thousand dollars, worth of his arms.

J. W. Gray, editor of the Cleveland *Plain-dealer* lost the sight of his eye, on Friday last from the explosion of a percussion cap, which his little son was firing from a toy gun.

Chinese coolies are arriving at Havanna in great numbers. In one week, 3,000 were landed. They command twenty-one ounces a head, as there is a steady demand for their services.

PENN'A CANAL OPENED.—The Pennsylvania canal is now open, and boats passing all points between Huntingdon and Columbia. In a few days the entire canal to Pittsburg will be navigable.

Rev. John Nicolai, the Catholic priest at Watersville, Me., was fined $2 and costs, a week since, for an assault and battery upon an aged female of his flock.

An Italian in Chicago worth upwards of $20,000, who owns five houses in Milwaukie avenue, has seven or eight girls in his employ begging and stealing.

A. W. Kenny, Esq., an aged, respected citizen of Hollidaysburg, Pa., died very suddenly on Sunday evening week.

A new batch of counterfeit fives, on the York County Bank, is said to just have made their appearance.

Both Houses of Congress have fixed upon the 7th day of June for the adjournment *sine-die*, of the thirty-fifth Congress.

Sixty-two persons in all have been hung in Pennsylvania within the years 1798 and 1857.

Governor McWillie, of Miss., and his wife, have just been blessed with a twenty-first pledge of conjugal affection.

The Cambria (Pa.) iron works are still idle, because of a strike among the operatives.

The measles prevail to a considerable extent at Hollidaysburg, Pa.

A MYSTERIOUS CONNECTION.—The passage of the deficiency bill in the House' placing ten millions of money at the disposal of the Administration, eight millions of it for army contracts, was believed, at the time, by many sagacious lookers-on, to add vastly to the chances of subduing the House on the Lecompton question.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.—A gentleman from Buffalo says he has ceased to hate the doughfaces in Congress who support Lecompton, and only pities them. To their supporters at home, who are under no obligation thus to degrade themselves, and have nothing to gain by it, he applies the exclamation of Dumas, when he caught another man kissing his ugly wife: 'Good heavens! and without being obliged to.'

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for May Term, (1st Monday), 1858.

Wm. Chenoweth, Foreman, Bedford Township; Caselton Ake, Union, Adam Barnhart, Bedford; Wm. Burch, South Woodbury. Hiram Blackburn, St. Clair; Lewis W. Browning, Southampton, John J. Cessna, Bedford Borough Henry Egolf, Napier; Benj. Housel, Juniata; Johnston Hafer, Bedford tp; George Hillegas, Juniata; Hiram Lentz, Bedford Borough; John Mortimore, (of Geo.) Snakespring; Joseph Mortimore, Harrison; Daniel May, do, Wm. Nuttingham, Cumb. Valley; John Nycum, Monroe; James Rea, Bedford, Thos. C. Reigdart, Union; Saml. Stivers, Bedford, Jacob Steel, Hopewell; Henry Smith, Cumb. Valley; Valentine Steckman, West Providence; Fred. Turner, Harrison.

PETIT JURORS.

John Ake, Union Township: John Bowman, S. Woodberry; Wm. Brallier, Hopewell; Simon Beard, M. Woodberry; John Blair, Cum. Valley; John Blackburn, St. Clair; John Cook, Hopewell; Edward Conrod, Union; Wm. Dibert, Colerain; James Elder, Harrison; Jacob Fetter, (of John) Bedford; Jacob Fletcher, Monroe; Nathan Grub, do.; Saml. Hoyman, Londonderry; Henry Horn, Juniata: A. H. Hull, Esq., Union: Rudolph Hoover, M. Woodberry; Saml. W. Miller, Napier: A. J. Morgart, W. Providence: John E. Miller, Harrison: John McCreary, Juniata: Perry Morgan, Colerain: Philip G. Morgart, W. Providence: Wilson P. Mower, Bedford Borough: Lewis Putt, Liberty: Archibald Perdew, Southampton. John T. Piper, Hopewell: Soloman Reighart, Snakespring: John Shoemaker, Colerain: John Smith, (merchant) Harrison: John Smith, (farmer) do: David Sparks, W. Providence: John M. Vanborn, Colerain: Val. B. Wertz, Harrison: Cornelius Whetstone, Napier: Henry Wertz, Cumb. Valley: Wm. Wertz, Union: John B. Zook, Liberty.

LATEST NEWS FROM UTAH!

Fresh Arrival of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT SHOEMAKERS' STORE!

THE undersigned, having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of *SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS*, which they are determined to sell cheap. Their stock consists in part of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans*, and a large assortment of *Men's and Boys' wear.*

Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, Delaines, Calicoes, Alpacas and Lawns. A large assortment of *Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.* Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Knives and Forks, &c.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

To good and punctual customers a credit of six months will be given.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

April 23, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Mowry & Co., in the Dry Goods business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by the undersigned.

HENRY MOWRY,
L. A. TURNER.

Buena Vista, April 9, 1858.-3*

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 3d day of May, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

One tract of land, containing 170 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, with kitchen attached, and log barn thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon. Adjoining lands of James Clark on the southeast, and the Juniata river on the north and west. Situate in Liberty township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Snyder.

Also one tract of land, containing 100 acres more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a log house and log barn thereon erected, also some fruit trees thereon; adjoining lands of Wm. Fletcher, Wm. Robison, Charles Linn and others. Situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Geo. Blankley.

Also, one tract of land, containing 60 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house, and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Daniel L. Defibaugh, Lawrence Jamison and others. Situate in Snakespring township, Bedford County—

Also, all Emanuel Easter's right, title, interest and claim in and to one tract of land containing 35 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, with 2 log dwelling houses, frame stable, and a three story frame grist mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel Beckley, Jacob Miller and others Situate in St. Clair township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Emanuel Easter, def't.

Also the undivided ⅝ part of a certain tract of land, containing 173 acres, more or less, of which about 20 acres are cleared and under fence, being the same tract conveyed to def't, Hezekiah Easton, and others, by A. W. Evans and wife, by deed in the Recorder's office, in deed book A. B., page 154, adjoining lands of A. W. Evans, John McCanles, Kessler & Co., and others—

Also, the undivided ⅛ part of a tract of land containing 205½ acres, more or less, of which about 100 acres are cleared and under fence, with 2 apple orchards, and having thereon erected 2 dwelling houses and 2 barns, it being the same land conveyed to def't and others by Wm. Anderson, (see deed book, page 349,) adjoining lands of Asa Duvall and others—

Also, the undivided ¼ part of a tract of land, containing 97 acres, more or less, of which about 10 acres are cleared and under fence, it being the same land conveyed to def't and others by Septemus Foster and wife, by deed dated March 16, 1857 adjoining lands of Richard Foster, John Lair, Jas. Figart's heirs and others—

Also, the undivided 5-16 part of a tract of land containing 130 acres and 39 perches, more or less, of which about 30 acres are cleared and under fence, being the same land conveyed to def't and others by Ephraim Foster, administrator of Richard Foster, by deed dated June 14, 1855, adjoining lands of Asa Duvall, John Lair and others—

Also, all def't's interest in and to a tract of land unimproved, containing 388 acres more or less, bounded on the east by lands of James Patton and Ab. Bollman, on the west by the Junia a river and Daniel Young, surveyed on a warrant to def't and James Patton, dated Feb. 16, 1854; all situate in Broadtop township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Hezekiah Easton.

Also, all defendants' Rudolph Hoover and Jacob Teeter's interest in and to a certain story and a half frame weatherboard house, being 50 ft. in front and 25 ft. back, and the lot and piece of ground and curtilage appertaining thereto; a joining lands of Jackson Galbraith on the northeast corner, and lands of Rudolph Hoover on all other sides. Situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Rudolph Hoover and Jacob Teeter, defendants.

Also, all def't Daniel Metzgar's right, title interest and claim in and to a tract of land containing about 112 acres more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Metzgar, Wm. Showman and wife, and others.—Situate in Harrison township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Metzgar.

Also, one lot of ground, in the town of Hopewell, fronting 30 feet on Mifflin street and extending back 150 feet, with a two story plank house and smoke house thereon erected, adjoining lot of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., on the north, and lot of Henry K. Strong on the southeast—

Also, one lot of ground, in the town of Hopewell, fronting about 150 feet on Wood street, and about 120 on Broad street, extending back to mill race, and lying three square, with three two story rough cast dwelling houses, blacksmith shop shoemaker shop and tinner shop thereon erected—

Also, all defendant's right, title and interest in 30 acres of unimproved coal land, warranted in the name of John L. Grove, adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq.; the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company and others—

Also, one tract of unimproved bottom land, known as the Adam Young tract, containing 25 acres, more or less, adjoining Juniata river on the north, and lands of John King's heirs on the east and west—

Also, all defendant's Thomas W. Horton's right, title, interest and claim, in and to one tract of land, called Buck Bottom, containing 60 acres, more or less, about 4 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half plank house thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Forrester on the west, and the Juniata river on the north, east and south—

Also, all the defendant's interest in and to three tracts of unimproved coal lands, warranted in the name of Thomas W. Horton and Jesse Grove, containing in all about 150 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of William Montgomery, now John Cessna, Esq., on the north and west, and lands of John Ford and others on the south, and lands of William Evans on the east, and all the above described lands situate in Broadtop township, Bedford County, except Buck Bottom, which is situate in Hopewell township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas W. Horton, and to be sold for cash.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, April 9, 1858.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

The Summer session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 21st.

The efficient County Superintendent of the Public Schools, Rev. H. Heckerman, will assist in the instruction of youth during the coming quarter. Persons, therefore, wishing to pursue a course of study with the view of preparing themselves to teach in our Common Schools, will enjoy rare advantages in connection with this Institution.

GEORGE W. AUGHINBAUGH,
April 9, 1858. Principal.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN G. HARTLEY, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 3d day of May next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM S. FLUCK, Sheriff.

April 9, 1858.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS,

AND TOWN LOTS IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and the 25th of March, 1831. The Treasurer of Bedford County hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road Taxes due on the following tracts of Unseated Lands, situate in Bedford County, are not paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the cost chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (14th day) for the arrearages of taxes, due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

SAMUEL DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

Acres.	Ps.	Warrantees or Owners.	Taxes.
		Bedford Township.	
300		Margaret Diehl.	$ 88
404		James Tubman.	6 80
95		Thos. J. Bonnett.	1 72
		Broadtop Township.	
159		James Entriken	13 20
8		James Entriken,	96
51		Wm. T. Daugherty,	15 92
339		John Belts,	5 40
63		Jacob Myers,	2 60
403		John Bollman,	15 00
402	140	Wm. Bunn	14 40
205	50	Wm. Lane,	6 74
30		Lewis T. Wattson,	60
200		John Devereaux,	6 00
427		Mary Montgomery,	7 88
205		Newlan & Marshall,	5 00
421		John Montgomery,	8 92
339		Stephans & Co, in right of Shreaves,	10 16
20		Rathnell Wilson,	1 10
5		Aaron Evans,	12
265		Jos. Figard,	1 58
69		Wm. Figard,	2 34
39		Rathnell Wilson,	48
28		do do	36
100		do do	1 80
60		John King,	3 56
		Colerain Township.	
600		Sam'l Williams,	2 24
90		Jos. & Eman. Diehl,	84
45		Wm. Smith,	78
		Cumberland Valley Township.	
397½		John Sample,	5 96
		Hopewell Township.	
260		John Corby,	1 20
150		James Howard,	88
404		Richard Moan,	48
420		John Cheney,	52
404		Joseph Moan,	48
409½		Sam'l Moan,	48
424	85	Alex. Moan,	24
206½		John Mellney,	52
192		Timothy Moan,	24
200	54	Israel Moan,	28
196	50	Zach. Moan,	24
222		Elizabeth Piper,	24
212	20	John Boyd,	24
214	65	Wm. Davis,	24
216	60½	Isabella Davis,	24
220½		Wm. Piper,	28
238		John Hardin,	28
221		Ignatius Hardin.	28
434	125	James Wilson,	52
487	40	David Piper,	24
425		George F. Alberti,	1 20
402	57	Stephen Moan,	48
342		Dan'l Kerr,	9 60
60		Sam'l Livingston's heirs,	72
28		Geo. Wishart,	40
		Harrison Township.	
165		Nicholas Knight,	24
		Liberty Township.	
60		Abel Putt,	70
473	84	Hannah Alberti,	8 25
448		Mariah Alberti,	10 65
100		Geo. B. Kay,	1 48
		Londonderry Township.	
453		Joseph Gardner,	1 86
150		John Sadler,	1 80
		Napier Tp.	
		Abner Rodgers,	60
		East Providence Tp.	
200½		Thos. Logan,	88
405		Charles Evans,	1 20
402	46	Keziah Logan,	1 20
462	62	Charles Logan,	1 20
400	75	John Cavan,	1 20
400		Thomas Cavan.	1 20
398	38	Thos. Logan,	1 20
406	103	Alex. Cavan,	1 20
400		Ezekiel Cook,	1 20
30		Solomon Williams,	40
100		Jacob Ritchey,	36
17		Francis Gibbs,	16
406		Isaac Cavin,	1 20
		West Providence Tp.	
6		Wm. Paxton,	32
183		Dudley Daugherty,	2 82
		St. Clair Tp.	
4	Lots	Jacob Inks heirs,	48
204		David McRobert,	1 20
477		James Ross,	1 20
411		Wm. Snively,	1 20
62		Henry Koontz,	50
		Southampton Tp.	
200		James Riggs,	60
439		Paul Ward,	4 32
357		Patrick Ward,	1 08
351		Joseph Ward,	1 04
353		Jonathan Ward,	1 04
136		Isaac Hunter,	2 08
488		F. Clingerman,	1 20
		Union Tp.	
400		John Swaggart,	7 90
409		Leonard Swaggart,	10 64
266		Alex. Gardner,	3 90
116		Dr. Wm. Smith,	1 78
43		Sam'l Burket,	52
116		John Shee,	38
100		James Johnston.	2 58
59		Frederick Snider,	60
440		Jeremiah Jackson,	5 56
411½		Jacob Swaggart,	4 36
440		Wm. Pierson,	10 36
440		Ebenezer Branham,	11 68
120		Conrad Imler,	1 80
200		Christley Bowser,	9 72
100		George Laib,	1 34
100		Jacob Burket,	2 07
150		Peter Shoenberger,	1 84
43		Samuel Burket,	1 40
433		Hugh Porter,	4 02
439		Griffith Evans,	10 00
403½		Philip Stine,	9 76
439		John Martin,	11 64
438		John Taylor,	10 32
439		Wilson Hunt,	10 32
438½		Alex. Scott,	10 22
127		Dr. P. Shoenberger,	2 96
124		do do	4 48
40		do do	48
		Middle Woodberry Tp.	
379		Daniel Montgomery,	19 04
401½		Wm. Montgomery,	31 14
172		——— McIlna,	14 38
117		Daniel Montgomery,	10 96
180		Daniel Montgomery,	4 40
1 Lot		Jacob Strock, No. 73	42
1 Lot		Jacob Strock, No. 74	1 06
		South Woodberry Tp.	
200	16½	Isabella Davis,	24
55	100	John S. Retrick,	28
222		Elizabeth Piper,	24

April 9, 1858.

WAGONS.

THREE new two horse wagons on hand, work warranted—will be sold on a liberal credit—or exchanged for produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Feb. 19, 1858.

A LIST OF RETAILERS

Of Foreign and Domestic Goods, Wares and Merchandize, of Bedford County, for the year 1858.

	Class.	Tax.
Bedford Borough.		
H. D. Peugh,	14	7 00
A. B. Cramer & Co.	12	12 00
Nicholas Lyons,	14	7 00
G. W. Rupp,	13	10 00
Jacob Reed,	13	10 00
Samuel Brown,	14	7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.	14	7 00
Robert Fyan,	14	7 00
J. & J. M. Shoemaker,	14	7 00
Sarah E. Potts,	14	7 00
Isaac Lippel,	14	7 00
Colin Loyer.	14	7 00
Agnes Saupp,	14	7 00
John Arnold, [hardware]	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley, do	14	7 00
George Blymire, do	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry,	14	7 00
Dr. F. C. Reaner,	14	7 00
Adam Ferguson,	14	7 00
A. L. Defibaugh, [eating house]	8	5 00
Jacob Bollinger, do	8	5 00
Bedford Township.		
Jacob Barnhart,	14	7 00
John S. Ritchey, [distillery]	4	50 00
Broadtop Township.		
Barndollar & Everhart,	12	12 00
Fluck & Eichelberger,	13	10 00
Colerain Township.		
N. E. Evans,	14	7 00
A. E. James,	14	7 00
J. & J. M. Shoemaker,	14	7 00
Cumberland Valley Township.		
Jacob Anderson,	14	7 00
Thomas Fisher,	14	7 00
Daniel R. Anderson,	14	7 00
Thomas Growden,	14	7 00
East Providence Township.		
John Nycum,	14	7 00
D. A. T. Black,	14	7 00
Louderbaugh & Pee,	14	6 00
Hopewell Township.		
John Dasher,	14	7 00
Henry S. King,	14	7 00
Harrison Township.		
Valentine B. Wertz,	14	7 00
John W. Smith,	14	7 00
Andrew J Snively,	14	7 00
Juniata Township.		
Wm. Keyser,	14	7 00
Hillegas & Mowry,	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan,	14	7 00
Liberty Township		
David S. Berkstresser,	14	7 00
Lewis Putt,	14	7 00
John Cypher,	14	7 00
Steel & Entriken,	14	7 00
Jacob Fockler,	14	7 00
John Hefner, [eating house]	8	5 00
Londonderry Township.		
Jacob Devore, Jr.	14	7 00
Burns & Thorp,	14	7 00
Thomas J. Porter,	14	7 00
Monroe Township.		
Daniel Fletcher,	14	7 00
James R. O'Neal,	14	7 00
Napier Township.		
John Wade,	14	7 00
Peter Hillegas, [distillery]	4	50 00
West Providence Township.		
Murray & Brother,	14	7 00
Jacob Barndollar & Co.	14	7 00
James M. Barndollar,	13	10 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14	7 00
Fisher & Barnett,	14	7 00
Nicholas Koontz,	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
B. F. Horn & Brother,	14	7 00
A. B. Bunn,	14	7 00
E. Statler & Son,	14	7 00
Colvin & Robinson,	14	7 00
John S. Scheli,	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.		
F. D. Beegle,	14	7 00
G. B. Amick & Brother,	14	7 00
George Hinesling,	14	7 00
G. D. Trout,	14	7 00
Simon Hershman,		7 00
Thomas B. Smith,	14	7 00
John H. Scheil,	14	7 00
Southampton Township.		
John Cavender,	14	7 00
Wm. Lashley,	14	7 00
Kirk & Fletcher,	14	7 00
Rice & Miller,	14	7 00
Union Township.		
John M. Walters,	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township.		
Jacob Brenneman,	13	10 00
C. W. Ritketsen,	14	7 00
Simon Beard,	14	7 00
Michael Pote,	14	7 00
John Wisegarver, [eating house]	8	5 00
South Woodberry Township.		
Piper & Scott,	14	7 00
S. R. Oster.	14	7 00
George Kauffman,	14	7 00
D. F. Buck,	14	7 00
D. Beegle,	14	7 00

Notice is hereby given, that an Appeal will be held at the Commissioners Office, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 8th of May, A. D., 1858.

LEVI AGNEW, Appraiser of Mercantile Tax for the year 1858.

April 2, 1858.

Glue Manufactory.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they are engaged in manufacturing a superior article of glue, at different prices, at their residence in Snakespring Valley, two miles east of Bloody Run, and are prepared to fill promptly all orders. All in want of this article can have their orders attended to by addressing the undersigned at Bloody Run.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of tanners' fleshings, and those having any for sale, can dispose of them by applying as above.

In connection with their glue manufactory, they also carry on the weaving business, and will weave coverlets and carpets on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

MORRIS RICHTER & SON.

April 16, 1858.-3m.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of F. Jordan, Esqr., adm'r of the estate of Samuel Cromwell, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd. will attend for that purpose at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 29th of April, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

JNO. MOWER, Auditor.

April 16, 1858.

Just Received at the New Firm,

REED & MINNICH'S.

An elegant assortment of Spring Goods, of the best quality, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Cottonades, 40 pieces of the latest style Calicoes and Ginghams. Also, Muslins, Bleached and unbleached, of every grade, all of which will be sold at the lowest figure for cash.

April 9, 1858.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO.

NOS. 2 & 4 CHESTNUT Street, (south side, below Water,) PHILADELPHIA.

(THE OLDEST WOOD-WARE HOUSE IN THE CITY.)

MANUFACTURERS, and Wholesale dealers in Patent Medicine, made *BROOMS*, Patent Grooved *CEDAR-WARE, Warranted not to shrink, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CORDS, BRUSHES*, &c., of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock.

Feb. 27, 1857.-zz.

DR. SANFORD'S

INVIGORATOR,

OR LIVER REMEDY

THIS IS ONE OF THE GREATEST SCIENtific medical discoveries ever made, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common head ache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver.*

The liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

A compound has been formed by dissolving gums and extracting that part which is soluble for the active virtues of the medicine. These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure without any of the disagreeable after effects, felt by using Calomel or Mineral poison, that are usually resorted to.

To all who will follow these directions a cure is positively guaranteed. SICK HEADACHE can be cured by the use of two tea-spoonsful taken as soon as the attack is felt.

The Invigorator *never fails* to cure sour stomach or the bad effects experienced after eating.

Billious attacks yield readily to one bottle, and Chronic Diarrhœa, difficult as it is to cure, is never troublesome to those who take the Invigorator.

For Dyspepsia or Jaundice, nothing in the konwn world act so fully or cures so quickly as the Invigorator. It removes all yellowness and unnatural color from the skin.

For Night Mare, take a dose before retiring, and it is warranted a sure preventative.

For Female Obstructions it is a safe and sure remedy, as it removes the cause of the disease.

Costiveness cannot exist where the Invigorator is sosley taken, while Cholic yields readily to a few exact

It must be known that all these are *Liver* diseases, or caused by a deranged Liver, and to cure them needs a Liver medicine and one of great power. The Invigorator is such a medicine; it has medicinal powers, never before discovered, that will cure all diseases of the Liver, no matter o how long standing, or what may be their form. The active medicinal virtues extracted from the gums used is such as to be astonishing to all who see their effects, for none can use the medicine without receiving benefit. It acts as a gentle Cathartic, and should always be taken in sufficient quantities to operate on the bowels gently. The best way to take it is to take the medicine in the mouth, then take some water and swallow both together. In this way the medicine will scarcely be tasted.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggist's generally

Feb. 12, 1857.-3m.

NOTICE.

THE following persons have filed their petitions for, license in the Clerk's Office, to be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Bedford County, on Friday, the 7th day of May, next:

Mrs. Mary Cook, Bedford Bor.,	Tavern.
V. Steckman, "	"
John Hafer, "	"
J. G. Minnick, "	Eating House:
John Todd, Bedford Tp.,	Tavern.
J. K. Bowles, "	"
Jas. S. Beckwith, Broadtop,	"
Jas. Eichelberger, "	"
John Foster, "	Eating House.
Edward Pierson, "	"
Joshua Filler, Colerain, Tp.	Tavern.
Jacob B. Anderson, Cumb. Valley,	"
Mrs. Haney, "	"
Valentine B. Wertz, Harrison,	"
Martin Feightner, "	"
Joseph Foller, Juniata,	"
James Burns, "	"
Joseph Wolford, "	"
Catherine Tricker, Liberty,	"
Jacob A. Raum, "	"
Jonathan Fichtner, Londonderry,	"
James Barns, "	"
James Carnell, Monroe,	"
George Stuely, Napier,	"
David A. T. Black, E. Providence,	"
Wm. Gracy, "	"
John A. Gump, W. Providence,	"
John M. Robinson, Schellsburg Bor.,	"
George Colvin, "	"
Bernard O'Neil, Southampton,	"
Peter Amick, St. Clair,	"
Thomas Reighart, Union,	"
Michael Weyant, "	"
Alexander & Joseph Stoner, S. Woodb'y	"
Wm. M. Pierson, M. Woddberry,	"
Henry Fluck, "	"

SAML. H. TATE, *Clerk*

Clerk's Office, April 16, 1858.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned upon the estate of Christian Winebrenner, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or accounts against said estate, will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB KIFER,
DAVID BOYER,
Exors,
Residing in M. Woodberry Tp.

April 2, 1858.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

NOTICE.

The Account of Sam'l H. Tate, Assignee of Sansom & Gephart, has been filed at the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, and the same will be presented to said Court for confirmation, on Friday, the 7th day of May, next.

Also, the Account of John Fickes, committee of the person and estate of Peter Colebaugh, a Lunatic of Union Township, at the same time and place.

SAMUEL H. TATE, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, April 9, 1858.

BAZIN'S and LUBIN'S Extracts for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c., at Dr. Harry's.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

For Producing Hair on Bald Heads, and Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Color.

THIS ASTONISHING AND UNEQUALLED preparation has never failed to produce a growth on Bald Heads, when used according to the direction, and turn hair back to its original color, after having become gray and reinstate it in all its original health, lustre, softness and beauty. Removes at once all scurf, dandruff and unpleasant itching scrofula, eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp. It also prevents the hair from becoming unhealthy and falling off and hence acts as a perfect

HAIR INVIGORATOR AND TONIC.

A gentleman of Boston writes to his friend in New Bedford thus:

To your inquiries, I would reply, that when I first commenced using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, my hair was almost white, and had been so for the last ten years and it was very thin on the top of my head, and very loose, and pulled out freely; but I found that before I had used all the second bottle, (which was eight weeks) my hair was entirely changed to its original color, light brown, and is now free from dandruff and quite moist. I have had my hair cut five or six times since the change, and have never seen any thing like white hair starting from the roots; and it is now as thick as it ever was, and does not come out at all. It has proved in my case all that I could wish to ask.

July 1, 1855. Yours, etc. ——

[From the Boston Herald.]

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—By using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, gray hair can be permanently restored to its original color. The subjoined certificate from Johnson & Stone, Gardiner, Maine, is but one of the many instances that are daily coming to our knowledge, of its wonderful effects. It is no longer problematical, but a self-evident truth, as hundreds in our community can testify.

GARDINER, Maine, June 22, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the hair. Before using it, I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind. Yours, respectfully,

Prof. O. J. Wood. D. N. MURPHY.

BROOKFIELD, Massachusetts, Jan. 12, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation dandruff, and a constant itching tendency with which I have been troub

A Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and is now exhibiting at

CHEAP SIDE,

a general assortment of new style Fall and Winter Goods, comprising Ladies' Dress Goods, in part Crocovella, Satin striped and Plain De Lains, Barred Cashmeres, Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, De Baize, Calicoes, &c.

For Gentlemen and Boys' wear, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts Vestings, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Woolen and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Syrup Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Green and Black Teas, Groceries of all kinds, Queensware, Tubs Buckets, Brooms, &c. Hardware—Shovels, Forks, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., and all articles usually kept in stores.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and hopes by fair dealing to receive his usual share of patronage.

G. W. RUPP.

Oct. 2, 1857.

CONFECTIONS! OYSTERS, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a large lot of fresh *Confections* and *Notions*, which he will sell wholesale and retail, lower than anybody else.

Oysters, constantly on hand, the best and freshest the Baltimore market will afford. Parties supplied on the shortest notice.

His establishment is nearly opposite Dr Harry's Drug and Book store.

J. SHANNONMUL.INL

Feb. 12, 1858.–c

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY Caution all persons from taking an assignment or Note, given by the subscriber some time in June last, to William Decker of Blair County, as I have received no value for the same, and will not pay it unless compelled by law.

DAVID HECK.

St. Clair Tp., March 12, 1858.

CHEAP SHOES.

About fifty pair of children's and women's shoes —a little out of style—will be sold very cheap by

Feb. 19, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

PLASTER.

In quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Feb. 19, 1858.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF POOR HOUSE CHECKS.

The Directors of the Poor of Bedford County, hereby give notice to the holders and owners of Poor House checks that it will be to their interest to present them to the Treasurer, George W. Blymire, at Bedford. The object in having them presented, is to ascertain the amount of indebtedness, so that the Directors may be enabled to fix the taxes and make other arrangements to discharge the same. Those living at a distance can send in the amount.

The Tax Collectors are also notified that the balances due on their duplicates must be paid or the necessary means will be resorted to to compel payment.

GEORGE D. SHUCK,
GEORGE ELDER,
GEORGE SMOUSE,
Directors.

April 9, 1858.–d.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, living in St. Clair Township, on the Estate of Benjamin Bowen, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS BLACKBURN,
ALEX. McGREGOR, Sr.,
Executors.

March 12, 1858.–f.

LAST NOTICE!

THE subscribers now have their books posted for settlement, and call upon *all persons* doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this is the first time for years of business, that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. Hides of all kinds will be taken in payment for balances due.

TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Jan. 1, 1858.–tf.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO.

NOS. 2 & 4 CHESTNUT Street, (south side, below Water,) PHILADELPHIA.

(THE OLDEST WOOD-WARE HOUSE, IN THE CITY.)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale dealers in Patent Medicine, made *BROOMS*, Patent Groved *CEDAR-WARE, Warranted not to shrink, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CORDS, BRUSHES*, &c., of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock.

Feb. 27, 1857.–zz.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Sophia Mower, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment to the subscriber immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

EMANUEL J. DIEHL, *Adm'r.*

March, 26, 1858.–6t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, appointed Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Richard Ramsy, one of the Admr's of Thomas Ramsy, dec'd, will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office, on Monday, the 19th of April, at which time all parties interested can attend if they wish.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Auditor.

March 26, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Middle Woodberry Township, on the estate of J. H. Keagy, late of said Township dec'd all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. L. KEAGY,
April 9, 1858.–f.* Administrator.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6. 1857.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUS Treceive.l and on hand, the best assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** that could be selected for the citizens of Bedford, and strangers visiting the place, 1 door south of Minnick's Confectionary Store, on Juliana Street.

Mens' Grained Water-Proof long legged Boots, Mens' thick sole eastern made long legged Boots, Mens' Kip and coarse Heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Calf double sole Boots, Gents' Oxford Ties, Gents' Congress Gaiters, Mens' Heavy city made Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Boots, Ladies' Goat Feel Boots, Womens' Calf heavy winter Boots; Misses' and Childrens' Boots in variety, Boys' Boots of all kinds, size and description.

CAPS, in variety, will be always kept on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase good Boots and Shoes will please give me a call before buying elsewhere.

ADAM FERGUSON.

Oct. 2, 1857.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND

MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale*. Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.–tf.

Yellow Creek and Pattonsville Turnpike and Plank Road Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Yellow Creek and Pattonsville Turnpike and Plank Road Co., will meet at Hopewell on Tuesday, the 13th of April, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving stock to build said road, and will continue from day to day, until a sufficient amount of stock shall be subscribed to make said road.

THOMAS KING,
HENRY K. STRONG,
JOHN C. EVERHART,
G. DOCK,
THOS. W. HORTON,
JOHN F. LOWRY,
Commissioners.

Hopewell, March 19. 1858.

OFFICE C. V. M. PRO. Co. {
March 2, 1858. }

NOTICE, is hereby given that an assessment of *six per cent.* has this day been levied on the premium notes of this company; in force on the 14th day of Oct., last, except notes on original applications taken after the 15th day of Aug., 1857, and all notes expiring or surrendered not renewed between said dates, on each of which, three per cent, is assessed. Members of this Company residing in Bedford County, or having property insured therein, are respectfully required to pay their *pro rata* assessments, to James M. Russell, Esq., who is duly appointed collector, for said county.

☞An abatement of six per cent, will be made, for prompt payment, i. e. within thirty-days from the date hereof.

By order of the Board.

March 10, 1858. JOHN T. GREENE.
Sec'y.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER.

WOULD announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention.—He may be found at the shop of Michael Weisel, a short distance East of the Borough, or at his residence on East Pitt Street, one door west of Maj. Washabaugh's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened a large assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times.—We respectfully invite cash and prompt six month customers to call and examine our stock, assuring them that we shall offer greater inducements than ever heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds wanted, for which we will pay the highest price.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

Oct. 16, 1857.

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

May 22,1857.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm name of Blymire & Hartley, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, notes and accounts are in the hands of Wm. Hartley, who is hereby authorized to settle the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Blymire & Hartley, will save costs by paying up, before the Books and notes are placed in the hand of a collector.

March 26, 1858.

A King. Fr. Jordan.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

King & Jordan, Attorneys at Law

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties.

Agencies, Collections, and all other business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

OFFICE in Juliana street, formerly occupied by D. H. Hofius, Esq., and more recently in the occupancy of Jos. Mann, Esq.

January 5, 1855.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

HOFIUS & FILLER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL legal business entrusted to their care.—During the sessions of the court, the senior partner may be found at the office of the firm, two doors south of Hon. S. L. Russell's office.

D. H. HOFIUS,
JNO. H. FILLER.

Bedford, Nov. 28, 1856.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH,
Justice of the Peace.

OFFICE two doors South of the Mengel House, and next door to the office of Mann & Spang, where he will attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.

Bedford, Jan. 11, 1856.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, remodeled, &c., and set. Sets of teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

WOODWARD'S Improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Bushes, Bolting Cloths, and Bran Dusters, of the most improved plan, Mill Screws, Corn and Cob Grinders, Patent Bridges for Mill Spindles, Portable Mills, warranted to grind ten bushels per hour, Mill Irons and Mill Burrs made to order. Also, Stover's Patent Corn Kiln and Grain Dryer—a valuable invention. The above articles are kept constantly on hand, and can be obtained at any time, from S. D. BROAD,

Schellsburg, Bedford County, who is also the agent for Bedford, Somerset, and adjoining Counties.

Mill wright work done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

February 15, 1856.

McCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower for sale by S. D. BROAD,

at Schellsburg, Pa., agent for Blair and Bedford counties.

February 15, 1856.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. C. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course.—Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 29, 1858.–zz.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY,

Just Published, Gratis, the 25th Thousand.

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments, to Marriage generally, by B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting two postage stamps to Dr. DE LANEY, 17, Lispenard Street, New York.

Oov. 13, 1857.

NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Bedford, on the Estate of Mary Ann Davidson, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted are notified to make payment immediately.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Feb. 5, 1858.–f. *Executor.*

STONEWARE.—Cream Crocks, Milk Crocks of all sizes; Butter Dishes, from one to one and a half gallon Pitchers, all of which are of best quality, for sale by

A. FERGUSON.

Bedford, Jan. 16, 1856.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow at Dr. Harry's.

LUMBER.

We have for sale seventeen thousand feet of spruce and pine boards—also a large supply of poplar scantling.

Feb. 19, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

25 WITNESSES;

or, THE

FORGER CONVICTED.

John S. Dye is the Author,

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and Author of

A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle,

when, for 10 successive nights over

☞ 50,000 People ☜

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF the Present Century for Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Describing every Genuine Bill in Existence, and exhibiting at a glance every Counterfeit in Circulation!!

Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS.

☞ No index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged, that the Merchant, Banker, and Business Man can see *all at a Glance.*

English, French and German.

Thus Each may read the same in his own Native Tongue.

Most Perfect Bank Note List Published.

Also a List of

All the Private Bankers in America.

A Complete Summary of the FINANCE OF EUROPE AND AMERICA will be published in each edition, together with all the important NEWS OF THE DAY. Also

A SERIES OF TALES

From an Old Manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the Most Complete History of

ORIENTAL LIFE,

Describing the Most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Public.

☞ Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at $1 a year. All letters must be addressed to

JOHN S. DYE, Broker,
Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall Street,
April 24, 1857–zz. New York.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Circulation, over 100,000 Copies Weekly.

H. D. PEUGH, ETTIE A. FISHBURN.

NEW FANCY STORE.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & Co., respectfully invite the attention of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity, to their new and handsome stock of goods, just opened in "Mann's Building," Juliana Street, opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest styles and best quality.

Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks,
All Wool De Laines,
Do do do (printed.)
Black Gro de Rhine,
French Merino, (plain and printed.)
Moss Head Fringes,
Bugle Laces,
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Gauntlets,
Gents' Black Kid Gloves,
Black and Fancy Elastic Belts,
Chenille Trimmings,
Chenille Scarfs,
Chenille Head Dresses,
Fancy French Corsets,
Velveteen, &c., &c.

Ladies and Children's **BONNETS**, in great variety.

A general assortment of Ladies' and Misses' SHOES, GAITERS, OVER SHOES, &c.

SHAWLS

of every quality and description.

PERFUMERY, EXTRACTS, JEWELRY, &c, &c.

Bedford, Oct. 30, 1857.

STAGE OFFICE.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

MRS. MARY COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that she has fitted up this old and well known stand, in a very superior style, for the accommodation of the public. Visitors to the Bedford Mineral Springs will find the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

☞A gentleman of high qualification, and corteous deportment, has charge of the house, who will do all in his power to make the guests happy and comfortable.

☞Terms as moderate as anywhere else in the place.

Daily Stages from Latrobe, Cumberland, Hollidaysburg and Hopewell, all stop at this Hotel.

A Hack belonging to this Hotel will run between Bedford and the Springs.

Bedford, June 12, 1857.–zz.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINEL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILLIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 4, 1857.–zz.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

100,000 WHITE PINE LAP SHINGLES, at $4.50 per M., 80,000 feet White Pine Boards, at $9 per M. Will be sold for half cash and half Grain or Flour.

Apply to WM. LITZINGER,
Feb.26,1858.–c* Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (12 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber still continues his RESTAURANT, AND BAKERY ADN CONFECTIONARY, at his old stand, in the Rising Sun Building, in Juliana Street, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers.

He has fitted up an OYSTER ROOM, and will keep on hand throughout the season a full supply of the freshest and choicest OYSTERS the Baltimore market will afford.

He keeps constantly on hand the choicest and best CAKES, CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS ever offered to the public.

Also, Chambersburg ALE and BEER, constantly on hand, also CIDER and other drinks.

☞Parties supplied, on the shortest notice, with Ice Cream, Cakes and Confections.

Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, and having been constantly engaged in it for many years, he feels confident that he can render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a visit. JOHN J. LUTHER.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1857.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

New and Seasonable Goods

At Reed & Minnich's.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Ginghams, Flannels, Tickings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Table diaper, Paper and Cambric Muslins, Irish Linen, also a fine assortment of Ladie's Shoes, Gaiters, and Lace Boots, and a variety of Misses' and children's Shoes, which will be sold low for cash.

Feb. 19, 1858.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16. 1854.–zz.

BROAD TOP COAL,

FROM RIDDLESBURG COLLIERY.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping COAL from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by Railroad to Hopewell, at as low price as can be furnished by any other persons in the county.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or on their agent, T. M. Smith, at Hopewell

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.

Dec. 11, 1857.–3m.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration de bonis non having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Bedford, on the estate of Margaret Davidson, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted to make payment immediately.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Ad'mr de bonis non.

Feb. 19, 1858 –6t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King Co., doing business at Lemnos Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY S. KING,

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf. JAMES MADARA.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemnos Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co.

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf. HENRY S. KING.

HAMMERED IRON.

THE subscribers would inform the public, that they have leased, the Bedford Forge heretofore carried on by John King & Co., situate in Hopewell Township, where they are now manufacturing, and are prepared to supply all orders for every description of hammered Iron, on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms. Their Iron may be relied upon as being of the best quality. All kinds of country produce, and all kinds of wrought Iron scraps, taken at the highest market prices. PIPER & SCOTT.

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music nged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

Country Physicians, can have their orders filled, with the very best articles, at city prices at Dr. Harry's Cheap Drug Store, Pitt st. Bedford, Penn'a.

Oct. 31, 1856. DR. B. F. HARRY.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

Bazin's and Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c., at Dr. Harry's.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B. $1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept 18 1857–zz.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC

WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat,

&c. &c.

BRYAN'S WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—some need support, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or how great or severe it may be, provided the organs of the chest organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor Rochester, N. Y.

Price 25 cents per box

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept. 18, 1857–zz.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine, viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock historic, geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries. Blank Deeds and Mortgages. gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolff's Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Gift and Retail Book Store.

NOW OPENED TWO DOORS WEST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.

Our Plan is to Insure a Rapid Sale.

ALL Books will be sold as low as the usual retail prices, many of them for less. A SUPERB GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. Our list of books comprises the works of the best American and European authors, bound in various styles, in Morocco, best Turkish, Antique, Gilt edged, Muslin, Paper, &c., &c. We keep on hand, also, STATIONERY, including Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver ditto, letter paper, fools-cap and writing paper of all kinds, envelopes, inks of the best quality, &c.

Jewelry—Breast-pins, Ear-rings, Finger-rings, of all descriptions; Watches and Chains, Portmonaes; Perfumeries, Children's Belts, Toys, Cravats, &c., &c., &c.

CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

McCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Sept. 4, 1857.

How to Save Money.

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need, from a large stock now on hand, which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this County. You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me, as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture.

You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices:

Chairs from	$4.50	to	$36.00 per sett.
Bedsteads	2.50	"	15.00
Tables	2.50	"	20.00
Bureaus	10.00	"	35.00
Cupboards	5.00	"	12.00
Wash Stands	1.50	"	6 00
Work Stands	1.00	"	5.00
Candle Stands	1.00	"	3.00

All other articles in proportion.

All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Feb. 19, 1858.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856–tf